## NEWS IN SUNDAY'S JOURNAL.

Resume of the Principal Home and Foreign Events Recorded in the Issue of Oct. 28.

Will N. King was arrested at Atchison, Kan., for forgery. Base ball-St. Louis 18, New York 7; Chicago

16, All American 12. The Manitoban Cabinet is reported to contemplate immediate resignation Nineteen men were arrested at St. Louis for

a brutal assault on two young women. Gilbert Lacy was shot and killed by Henderson Stack at a dance in North Coalburg, W. Va. Miss Nannie Gordon, of Powhatan county, Virginia, committed suicide on her wedding

A disastrons assident occurred on the Chesa-peaks & Onio railroad. Two persons were killed and a number injured. A farmer named I. M. Seilers, living several miles from Mio, Mich., was robbed of \$1,600 in

checks a few nights ago. The shortage of Charles C. Nardin, of the Chicago Citizens' Building and Loan Association, has mounted up to \$15,000.

Ex-Postmaster McNamara, of Minot. D. T., was taken before a justice, and in view of recent developments his bonds reduced to \$500.

Henry Jones, a negro, was lynched by a mob at Woodland Mill, Obton county, Tennessee, Saturday night. Jones had murdered a white man in cold blood Thursday night. Assistant Postmaster Michael A. Sheldon, of Hudson, N. Y., arrested on the charge of pilfering from the mails, made a full confession. It

is believed his dealings amount to \$3,000. Brakeman James Brady assaulted engineer Patrick Corcoran and fireman Gregg with a hatchet, at Fort Worth, Tex., splitting the former's skull and fatally injuring Gregg.

Ann Irvine, a miser, of Sioux Falls, D. T., died Thursday night amid filth and squalor. A search of her dwelling revealed bonds, notes, mortgages, deeds, etc., amounting in the aggregate to \$13,500. Two ladies from Pennsylvania, visiting their

brother, A. McKinley, near West Liberty, Ia., were killed by a Burlington & Cedar Rapids passenger train at a crossing. The boy driver was also killed. E. A. Gardner, charged with opium smug-gling, was before Judge Blodgett in the United States Court at Chicago, and gave bail in the

sum of \$1,500. He was immediately rearrested and taken to Buffslo Gustave Falk, native of Sweden, was arrested in Chicago Thursday, charged with being a confederate in a gigantic mortgage swindle, whereby the Guaranty Association, of Stockholm,

Sweden, is the loser to an enormous amount. Cleveland was present at a Democratic meeting in New York. It is the first time in the history of the country that the President of the United States has thus given personal encouragement to a campaign for his own re-election. In the case of James C. Talmage, son of the late general manager of the Wabash Western railway, convicted of the murder of Charles P.

and sentenced to twenty-one years' imprisonment, a new trial has been granted. Charles W. Waldron, the Hillsdale, Mich. banker, who recently fled to Europe, left E. L. Koon, his partner, in shape to loose about \$120,-000. Mr. Koon has already paid about \$50,000. Now Waldron, in a letter, offers to pay the \$70, 000 outstanding if a satisfactory arrangement can be made relieving him from prosecution.

Tidd, telegraph operator at Brunswick, Mo.,

[ From the Second Edition of the Sunday Journal.] MARCH OF THE RAILROAD MEN.

They Make Another Imposing Demonstra-

tion in Honor of General Harrison. The system, energy and enthusiasm of the Republican railroad men of this city were splendidly illustrated in the demonstration of Saturday evening. It is but little over a week since that notice of a parade of the railroad clubs and a reception of General Harrison was given out, but in that period a good deal of efficient work was done by an intelligent committee on arrangements. The result was a display which will long be remembered in the history of the torch-light demonstrations in this city as one of the most attractive ever witnessed. It was followed by a meeting at Tomlinson Hall which, in point of numbers and fervor,

surpassed any held during the present campaign. At no time have there been greater crowds on the streets, excepting on the day and evening when the Republicans recently came from all parts of the State to renew their devotion to the cause. Let the eye turn wherever it would along the streets through which the procession was to pass, and it fell upon were seen evidences of the people's earnestness and interest in the Republican cause.

As early as 7 o'clock the scene in the neighborhood of University Park was a splendid one. Hundreds of railroad lamps of all colors flashed and twinkled in as many hands, giving the street the appearance of a vast railroad yard. The drum corps kept up a continual racket and a number of glee clubs were getting in their music. Owing to the lateness of the arrival of the Terre Haute delegation, the march did not begin until after 8 o'clock. The delegation arrived about 7:45 o'clock and was worth waiting forty men in it and all were voters, The Richmond club also had a fine turnout. there being 192 of them. There was a Republican meeting at Lafayette, attended by the Lafayette and Logansport railroad clubs, which sceounts for their absence, but of the latter

some were here in line. A. D. Shaw was grand marshal, and when he got the line in order it moved with a platoon of policemen and a drum corps of twenty pieces at the head. The Columbia Club followed, making as usual a fine appearance. A drum and fife sorps of thirty pieces came next and after it was the Wanamaker Escort Club. The Harrison Zouaves, the First Voters, and another drum corps, one of whose members carried an immense broom, were next in order. The Porter Flambeau Club, with the Bugle Drum Corps at its head, and the Brotherhood Band then filled up the line to the point where the Terre Haute model engine, with a passenger car attached and filled with torch-bearers, had its place in the procession. These models were mounted on trucks and were drawn by six white horses. The engine is named the W. R. Mc Keen, in honor of the president of the Vandalia system. It was rigged out with headlight, bell and whistle. The whistle would blow the same as that on any other engine, it having a windpump to supply the necessary "ateam." Upon the side of the tender were the letters, "H. & M. R. R." Upon the side of the coach in large letters were the words,

TRAIN ORDER NO. 1. Conductor and engineer of Republican train: Run to Washington regardless of approaching trains. BIG MAJORITY. We fully understand. BENJ. HARRISON,

The original order from which that was taken read as follows: INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 27, 1888.

Conductor Harrison and Engineer Baugh, H. M. Run to Washington, D. C., regardless of all Democratic trains-all other trains will take siding until you have passed. Carry green flag, for Bee-tine engineer, five forty-four (544). You are expected to take the whole party through to destination by 6 P.

Correct, 8.40 P. M., (11) Columby. BEN HARRISON. Wm. Baugh acted as engineer, and he ran the engine in the most approved style. Following the engine came the Clayton Drum Corps of twenty pieces, as an escort to the Terre Haute delegation. This delegation was under the command of Wm. Reeves, and made a fine appearance with their red, white, blue and green lamps. Then came a drum corp. and the Richmond delegation, with A. W. Coffin commanding, and after them was Engine No. 544, be-longing to the Indianapolis Railroad Club. The 544 is in commemoration of the number of votes Harrison received at Chicago. it is called the Col. C. S. Millard, in honor of the president of the car-works. It was drawn by four horses, and Frank Miller acted as engiseer and Otis Burton, fireman. Red lights were burned upon its stack along the entire line of march. Then came the Indianapolis Railroad Club, a thousand strong, every one a voter and

each carrying a lamp. Several amusing and auggestive banners were carried by the club. The first read: "It is the duty of all naturalized Englishmen to vote for Cleveland. He is England's best friend.

L. S. SACKVILLE WEST."

"Dear Vic-Your representative at Washington has given our snap away. Call him home at once. Yours,

"Dear Grover-I regret action of my representafor his foolish action! \*Cablegram No. 3.

Dear Vic-We must carry this election at all haz-irds. Send us funds and suppress your newspapers. "Yours, GROVER." Thousands of people arowded the streets

slong the line of march, and cheer after cheer went up as the men passed. The line of march was from Pennsylvania west on Michigan to Meridian, south to Circle, around portunity which Grover Cleveland's candidacy on the west and south of Circle to Market, east affords them. Indeed the present aspect of affairs in America presents mest serious marter

Delaware and south to Tomlinson Hall. At the New Denison House, where the procession was reviewed by General Harrison, Pennsylvania street was crowded with spectators to the exto open a way, and the cheering at this point was continuous in and out of the line. The balcony was crowded with the wives and daughters of the railroad men who organized the demonstration, and as each club passed it got a hearty recognition from its friends who filled the sidewalks and windows in the vicinity. General Harrison stood in the center of the group on the balcony, lifting his hat in response to the cheers of the marchers as they saluted him. As they passed beneath the natural gas arch and went by the flaming jets at the hotel the light from the latter added to the torches and lanterns, the red fire burned on the locomotives and the shooting flames of the flambeau men illuminated the square like midday. The enthusiasm of the occasion continued until the last man in the procession passed the stand, and a large portion of the spectators accompanied the marchers to Tomlinson Hall.

The Tomlinson Hall Meeting. At the hall another ovation greated General Harrison. The galleries had been open since 7 o'clock, and were filled by the time the procession reached the doors. As the clubs marched on the main floor, followed by later comers, it became apparent that the big room would not begin to seat the audience, and a struggle for places where the speaker could be seen and heard began. Men climbed to the stage over the place below where the reporters sat facing the audience with their legs hanging over the edge of the stage. Even in the window sea is above the second gallery men, women and children were perched, and in the aisles and corridors below the crowd was packed until standing room was no longer available. The audience put in the time singing "Marching through Georgia," and asserting the all-rightness of a variety of Republican individuals and organizations, until Gen-

eral Harrison appeared. Then there was an outburst which astonished even regular attendauts upon the vociferous political meetings of this locality. Cheering began the moment General Harrison's countenance was recognized, and for thirteen minutes thereafter it would been impossible for a man with a calliope to play a tune in the hall so that it would be distinguishable. Most of this cheering was done by people who stood upon the seats and waved flags, banners, lanterns, umbrellas, capes, torches, hats, handkerchiefs and anything else that was available, so that the demonstration appealed to the eye as well as the ear. Standing on the reporters' tables and looking forward or backward the audience looked like a mass of whirling color, in which white and lauterns and red, white and bine umbrellas predominated, every drum in the house was being beaten, every bugle, horn and whistle was being blown, and for nearly a quarter of an hour General Harrison stood looking out smilingly on this spectacle and listening to this thunderous greeting.

When it died away he began speaking, but not

until he had uttered several sentences was any-

thing like good order obtained. General Harri-

My friends of the Railroad Republican Clubs-Before your committee waited upon me to request my presence here to-night I had resolutely determined that I would not make another address in this campaign. But when they presented their suggestion that I should meet my railroad friends I said to them the kindness which has been shown to me from an early period in this campaign by the railroad men of Indiana has been so conspicuous and so cordial that I could not deny any request that is presented in their name. [Cheers.] And so I am here to-night, not to speak upon any political topic but only to express, if I can find words to express, the deep and earnest thankfulness I feel towards you who have shown so much kindness and confidence in me. [Cheers.] Very early in this campaign there were those who sought to make a breach between you and me. [A voice: "They didn't do it." You did not wait for my answer. out you made answer yourselves. [Cheers.] And time and again you have witnessed your faith that my disposition toward you and to-ward the men who toil for their living was one of friendliness, and the principles which I represented and have always advocated were those that promoted the true interests of the workingmen of America. [Prolonged applause.] I have always believed and held that the prosperity of our country, that the supremacy of its institupursuing such a policy in our legislation that we should have in America a class of workingmen earning adequate wages that would bring comfort into their bomes, and maintain hope in their hearts. [Great cheering ] A despairing man, a man out of whose horizon the star of hope has cone, is not a safe citizen in a Republic. [Applause.] Therefore I would preserve against unfriendly competition the highest possible scale of wages to our working people. [Great applause.] I know the stout hearts, I know the intelligence. I know the enterprise of those men who man our railway trains and push them at lightning speed through darkness and storm. I know the skill and faithfulness of those who sit at the telegraph instrument, holding in their watchfulness the safety of those who journey. I know the fidelity of the men who conduct this business, which has grown to be a system as fine and perfect as the finest product of mechanical art. [Applause.] And so I value to-night this evidence of your cordial respect, and let me say that whatever may happen to me in the future, whether I shall remain a citizen of Indianapolis to bear with you the duties and responsibilities of private citizenship, or shall be honored with office, I shall never forget this great demonstration of

your friendliness. [Great and prolonged cheers.] Following the General's address, which was cheered heartily throughout, the Harrison and Morton Club sang "The Year of Jubilee," and Hon. Mathew O'Doherty, of Louisville, Ky., was introduced by Chairman Finch. Mr. O'Doherty began his speech with an acknowledgement of the hearty greeting he received. which he said was very refreshing after a long sojourning among Kentucky Democrats. After some further preparatory remark, he proceeded to make an argument of considerable length against the claims of advocates of British freetrade doctrines as opposed to the American sys-tem of protection. In closing, he spoke as fol-

"I am mindful of the fact that a large number of those whom I have the honor to address to-night, like myself, first waw the sunlight in that 'island of sorrow,' whose sad history, better than anything I have said tells of the blessings that will certainly come to America when she, too, becomes the dupe or victim of British free trade. Irish-American citizens have not and cannot have in the pending or any future contest that may arise in American politics, an interest separate or distinct from that of the great masses of Americans generally. America's inand must be that of their descendants as well. While this is so, it is as useless to deny as needless to conceal the fact, that as 'the burned child dreads the fire' more than the child who has not been burned, so Irish-American citizens are more apprehensive than others may be of what British statecraft and British cunning may accomplish when Britain plays for a great prize, such as the American

markets would be to her. "If we knew nothing of Irish history, the history of America would sufficiently warn us against the designs of British free-traders. When unwise and unpatriotic men were planning the overthrow of the Union of the States, when the armed hand of rebellion was raised to strike down the starry banner, English freetraders saw, or thought they saw, their opportunity. The headquarters of the Confederacy was only nominally at Richmond, the real head quarters was in London, where the confederate bonds were discounted, and where they are still held, and where they will remain, let us for some time to come. But did England back the misguided men of the South in their mad effort to overturn the government of Washington and Jefferson? Was it that she loved the men of the South any better than she did those of the North? Oh, no. Read the Confederate States Constitution, Article 8, and you will soon see why England backed the South. It was because the South had guaranteed to maintain British free trade. No protective tariffs were ever to be imposed. The agreement was not to hang on any mere statute, which might be changed by a majority vote in Congress, but was incor-porated in the Constitution itself, and thus placed securely beyond the reach of accident. My friends, the people of the South ought to thank God that they failed to maintain that constitution, and that they were saved from the ruin it would have brought upon them, by Abraham Lincoln and the Republican party. Under that clause in their Constitution the Confederate States would have been as hopelessly at the mercy of England as either Ireland or India, and she would as ruthlessly have ndered them of their wealth and substance They would by this time have had all the experience the countries named have had, including most probably periodic famines. Until recently, ever since the war. England has cherished no hope of capturing the American market. But she appears to have taken new courage and new hope, and the evidence is not lacking to show that her states men and diplomates

for the consideration of every good American

Following Mr. O'Doherty, Chairman Finch announced that John L. Griffiths, who was announced as one of the speakers on the programme, was unable to speak on account of throat trouble, and he introduced A. F. Potts, who sent the audience home in good humor by a ringing little speech and some humorous stories applicable to the present political situation.

Mr. Blaine in New Jersey. NEWARK, N. J., Oct 27 .- The First Presidential Voters' Association, of this city, secured the Hon. James G. Blaine to speak at two places here to-night—Sanger Hall and the Belleville-avenue Rink. The drizzling rain, which had been falling all day, did not dampen the enthusiasm of local Republicans, for both halis were filled to overflowing. Mr. Blaine and party reached here from New York soon after 6 o'clock. He had been feeling unwell before he left. New York and the inclement before he left New York, and the inclement weather served largely to intensify his indisposition, so that the original plan had to be abandoned. Shortly before 6 o'clock he arrived at Sanger Hall, and was greeted with immense

enthusiasm. He said: "I am not here to make a speech, nor does the campaign at this time need argument. That has been made. What we want now is perfected organization, and the result of that will be vic-tory. [Applause.] I come to you from three great States in the West where I have been for a month past, and I see in the East a great tidal wave of enthusiasm for Harrison and Morton. [Loud cheers.] I saw it, if it is possible, even in a greater degree in the West, and I am sure that with the East and the West pulling together, a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether, the victory on the 6th of November

will be for a protective tariff and for Harrison and Morton." [Prolonged cheers.] Mr. Blaine's somewhat abrupt termination disappointed the audience. They cheered and called for him, but he vanished out a side door and was driven away to the Belleville avenue Rink to address the other portion of his admirers. Mr. Blaine next spoke to the Republican First Presidential Voters' Club, numbering fully one thousand members, at the Bellevilleavenue Rink, which was crowded. He said: "The hope of the Republican party is in the

young men. The young men who are in busi-

ness, who know its actual workings; the young men who are in the factories, and foundries, and machine shops; the great body of intelligent mechanics of the has been interrupted by a question that is very serious on one side and a little bit humorous on the other, and that is the recent letter of the British minister. [Laughter.] From the begin-ning of the campaign it has been obvious that England was taking an extraordinary interest in the election Mr. Cleveland. The London papers at first spoke out with extraordinary frankness. Afterward, finding that it was embarrassing their free-trade friends on this side of the ocean, they subdued their tone, and the Democratic papers had begun to assert that the British aristocracy were, in fact, backing the Republican party, when, at this stage of the game, out comes the letter of the British minister advising a friend in California-who writes him-to vote for Mr. Cleveland; that England would find Cleveland and the Democratic party-in plain language—I don't quote him literally—were the best friends England ever had. What do the Democrats do? At first they wanted to deny the letter, but Mr. West is a frank and honorable man, and came out and said that he really wrote the letter. And now they turn all kinds of imprecations, I may say curses, upon the man in California who evoked the letter. They say be is a fraud, a villain, and a forger and a Republican in disguise [laughter], and, in fact, there never was any such man. But, in the name of common sense, what has that man to do with the British minister's letter? Suppose they prove him a Republicani Suppose they prove the letter was gotten up to entrap him, as they say ... that does not alter the character of Mr. West's letter. As well might a postoffice clerk who is constantly stealing letters, complain of a decoy letter that was placed in his track. The decoy letter would not have hurt him if he had not opened it. And that letter of Mr. West's would never have hurt him if he had not answered it. [Applause.] I suppose it is the experience of every man in public life, whether he be a diplomate or politician, irreligious or temperate, to get letters that are obviously written for some bad purpose; possibly this may have been-I

"Mr. Chairman, the Democratic candidate for Vice-president, I see, in a speech in the West, yesterday, seems for the first time to have heard anything of the letter, and he considers it a Republican plot, and intimated that it was brought out by me in my address before the Irish-Americans in New York, which shows that the Democratic candidate for the vice-presidency keeps abreast with the news of the day."

don't know anything about it. The whole point

is that it called forth Mr. West's true views and

Mr. Blaine next criticised Mr. Bayard for quoting from Sam Weller, in "Pickwick Papers," in regard to the letter, and said that the letter had been published four days before he spoke of it in New York. Of the candidates, "I do not intend to say a word personally of Mr. Cleveland. I have spoken of his public acts

very freely, but of himself I have said nothing,

nor have I anything here to say. But of Mr. Harrison I can speak, and I will speak. There has been lately an attempt on the part of the Democrats to call him the grandson of his grandfather. If any man in the United States relied upon his ancestors to get him through life he has a pretty slender reed to lean upon. A man is, after all, to be judged by what he is bimseif. Benjamin Harrison went into the practice of law, a poor man, literally a poor man, and he wrought his way up against obstacles with so much perseverence and industry that he stands at the head of the bar in Indiana to-day. He conducted himself with conspicuous gallantry on the field of battle, winning the praise of that great soldier whose praise was itself a title to greatness, Ulysses S. Grant. He has shown himself a wise statesman in the Senate of the United States, and he has shown himself a wise candidate. There is no man who would not be proud of such an ancestry as General Harrison has, but his best claim is his own merits; and, while I honor General Harrison for himself. I say there is no man living possessed of proper feelings and worthy to be called a man, who could feel anything less than pride

in that long line of illustrious ancestors." The Political Crists in Austria.

[Copyright, 1888, by the New York Assoc' ated Press.] BERLIN, Oct. 27 .- The constitutional crisis in Austria has a period of pause, but below the surface of calm the agitation increases. The order issued by the marshal of the imperial court that documents relating to the coronation of Kings of Bohemia be collated and investigated, is considered to indicate Count Von Taafe's intention to advise Emperor Francis Joseph to accede to Czech demands. The Bo nemian German Prince of Clary and Aldringen has been trying to effect a compromise between the Germans and the Czechs. According to the proposition submitted, the coronation will be a purely religious ceremony, involving no re-establishment of the constitutional rights of the Bohemians. The proposal pleases nobody. The Czecha' refusal to surrender their historic rights, the Germans consider, would lead the way to the triumph of Bohemian authority, including Moravia and Silesia. In the meautime the clerical party keeps more quiet. Since their representative, Herr Schoeuvern, has entered Count Von Taafe's Cabinet as Minister of Justice, the Clerico-Czech hostility has ceased. A notable Instance of this is shown in Prince Lichtenstein's assenting, it is said, at Emperor Franz Jose 's personal request, to a postponement of the clerical school bill until next year. The bill, which commits the control of the public schools to the clergy, would get a majority in the Reichsrath if the Cabinet insisted upon its passage, but would leave Count Von Taafe uncertain of the support of the coalition, and might lead to his speedy downfall. With the promised dawn of success for the Czech agitation the Galician Poles are hopeful of obtaining in their turn some form of autonomy. Cracow and Lemberg papers discuss the restoration of the titular kingdom of Lodomeria-Galicia and the crowning of Francis Joseph at Lemberg. The tendency of Count Von Taafe's policy toward the federalization of Austria-Hungary is watched with the keenest interest here. The matter already threatens to embarrass the alliance. A federal Austria, with Germans, Czechs, Poles, Magyars Ruthenians and Siavonians in cat-and-dog discord, could not be a reliable factor

Incident in Brooks's Life,

Madison Courier, Oct. 27. I see an article in your paper taken from the Greensburg Standard, in which John A. Brooks, the Probibition candidate for Vice-president, is represented as having said to one of his parishioners, who proposed to enter the Union army: "You might as well go to hell at once and be done with it." The article also represents certain Problemion ministers as baving depied that Mr. Brooks ever used such language, and openly declares that Col. J. N. Wallingford, of Greensburg, was the parishioner so addressed.

Colonel Wallingtord's testimony upon this single item, is, we presume, perfectly conclusive. But why should any of our Prohibition brethren have denied that Mr. Brooks used this language?

and the writer of this article, both of whom had recently commenced preaching, met for the first time. He had just graduated from Bethany College, the institution presided over by Alex-der Campbell, and gave me a minute history of a disturbance, almost a riot, that had shortly before occurred in the college. A gentleman by the name of Burns had preached a sermon on "The True Principle of Liberty," in which some indirect reference was supposed to be made to American elavery. At this sermon about thirty Southern students became highly offended, leaving the chapel dur-ing its delivery, striking the floor with their went. Mr. Brooks boasted to me that he was one of the thirty. While Mr. B. was loud in his condemnation of the preacher, he laid a large share of the blame upon Dr. A. W. Campbell, a brother of Alexander Campbell, and a ruling elder in the church at Bethany, who permitted the sermon to be preached, knowing beforehand the character of it. Mr. B., to use his identical words, styled Dr. Campbell "A duraed old Abolitionist."

But I should add that, ordinarily, in social intercourse, Mr. B. was quite a gentleman. He well understood and faithfully observed the proprieties of life. It was only when the exciting topic which divided the North and the South came up, that he seemed to loose his temper, and to forget his profession as a minister and his standing as a gentleman.

Having myself heard Mr. B. style a venerable elder of remarkable piety and purits, "a durned old Abolitionist," for favoring free speech, I could readily believe that he represented the Union army as the path to hell, even if I knew less of Colonel Wallingford than I do.

J. W. LANHAM. MANVILLE, Ind., Oct. 24.

The Recent Fight in Samos. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 27 .- The ocean steamer Alemada arrived from Australia to-day. Further particulars of the war in Samoa state it resulted in the rout of the Tamases forces. The correspondent writing from Apia states there are no indications of an immediate settlement of the trouble; that Malietoa has possession of the entire territory, except a few little towns, and that he is now negotiating to obtain their voluntary submission. Mulinn is blockaded, and the people are living on biscuit and rice, and are mortgaging their houses for food. The officers on the United States steamer Adams write that the young men who are in the factories, and foundries, and machine shops; the great body of intelligent mechanics of the country—these are the men who support the policy of protection to American industry.

[Applause.] Now this discussion of the tariff bas been interrupted by a constitution of the tariff bas been interrupted by a constitution of the tariff bas been interrupted by a constitution of the tariff bas been interrupted by a constitution of the tariff bas been interrupted by a constitution of the tariff bas been interrupted by a constitution of the tariff bas been interrupted by a constitution of the tariff bas been interrupted by a constitution of the tariff bas been interrupted by a constitution of the tariff bas been interrupted by a constitution of the tariff bas been invaded by some of Tam
The American flag which was in his possession was cut to pieces. Admiral Fairfax, of the British squadron, is at Apia on his vessel the

A private letter on the situation charply criticises the refusal of the Germans to join in making the territory around Apia neutral, and states that Germany would have no just cause for redress if the Malieton men attacked Tamaser's position with its partly German garrison. The writer says: "Now that there is a British admiral here, it is to be hoped that he will succeed in making such arrangements as to prevent any recurrence of the events of the last three weeks. The United States consul, Mr. Blacklock, replied to Malietoa's letter, notifying the consuls of his election as King. Mr. Blacklock deprecated the internal strife among the native people, but said: 'In the choice of your Highness by the people of Somos, I think the wish of the three powers has been carried out, and I can see, I think, peace and prosperity in Samos after the present civil wars are brought to a close.' The British consul replied briefly, stating that at a conference between himself and the German consul the latter informed him the Tamases party would strictly adhere to the proposed arrangements for a neutral territory provided Malietoa's party did the same."

Neyes and Robertson at Liberty. LIBERTY, Oct. 27 .- The most brilliant political demonstration since the Fremont campaign was that of to-day in this place. Fully seven thousand people greeted Governor Noyes, of Ohio, and Lieutenant-governor Robertson. Connersville, Richmond, Abington, College Corner, Fairfield, Oxford and other surrounding towns contributed to swell the crowd. A procession three miles in length paraded the streets between 12 and 1 o'clock. General Noyes and Lieutenant-governor Robertson arrived on the 1:30 train from Indianapolis, and were escorted to the court-house park. The decorated wagons, log cabins, canoes and other campaign paraphernalia made a fine effect and contributed to the enthusiasm. Ex-Governor Noyes spoke first and delivered a masterpiece of political argument and oratory, which was tellingly effective. He fairly roasted Cleveland as he criticised his reform pretensions and showed up his vetoes of soldiers' pensions. His appeal to ex-Union soldiers was full of pathos, while his reference to the tariff issue was most forcible and convinclug. He was cheered to the echo as he passed from point to point, and at the close was warm-ly congratulated by many in the audience. Hon. Thos. D. Evans presided, and in introduc-ing Lieutenant-governor Robertson referred to the scoundrelism enacted by the Democrats in the last Legislature, in forcibly defrauding Col. Robertson out of the rights which the people clothed him with as their Lieutenant-governor. Colonel Robertson was given an ovation, the audience rising and cheering. He then proceeded to address the people, delivering a splendid speech, closing with an eloquent tribute to Gen.

To-night Mr. Robertson addressed the great audience on State issues, and received the applause of his listeners.

West Will Ask to Be Relieved. Special to the Indianapolis Journal

London, Oct. 27.-It is distinctly stated upon the highest authority that Minister West, who recently became Lord Sackville, will at once apply to the Foreign Office to be relieved from his post at Washington, for the purpose of attending to urgent private affairs in England. This ie an easy way out of the minister's dilemma: but nobody doubts that Lord Salisbury has suggested the remedy, nor has anybody the suspicion that the hitherto astute diplomate accredited to the American capital would have preserved an altogether better mental equilibrium had he remained. The Foreign Office sticklers, from Lord Salisbury downward, are horrified at West's breach of etiquette, and no concealment is made of the fact. The Premier and Minister Phelps held an interview of an bour's duration on the subject Thursday, and resumed their conference vesterday, with the result that Minister and Mrs. Phelps were invited to Hatfield House, where the two gentlemen will continue and, it is to be hoped, conclude their diagnosis of the un-

fortunate minister's case. The St. James Gazette to-day says: "Lord Sackville must be allowed to retire. The old English respect for holding one's tongue requires a tonic. The modern weakness for gabble, which started with Mr. Gladstone, is apparently extending in the example of Yankee toadies for Irish votes to influence legislative resolutions and encourage those we call rebels. But this does not affect the question. Lord Sackville has placed himself and England in a disagreeable

Hovey and Tanner at Fort Wayne.

special to the Indianapolis Journal. FORT WAYNE, Oct. 27 .- General Hovey and Corporal Tanner addressed one of the largest audiences that has assembled this campaign, in the Princess Rink, this evening. General Hovey, who has been in the city all afternoon, received quite an ovation, and was compelled to shake hands with hundreds of his admirers. In his speech he confined himself chiefly to pension legislation, and showed the falsity of Colonel Matson's claim that he is a friend of the soldier. Corporal Tanner made a brilliant speech, keeping the audience in a storm of applause by his telling hits. The chief interest he excited was when he informed the audience that Gov. Gray had been promised by the administration the federal patronage in the event of Cieveland's re-election, and that he was in control of the Indiana campaign. He also gave the audience to understand that on last Wednesday evening there was a grand row in the Democratic headquarters at Indianapolis, and that Chairman Jewett told Voorhees to go to the devil. He also asserted that Matson and lewett came to blows over the matter, and challenged denial of the statement. His further remarks constituted a splendid argument on the tariff. The meet-ng was a most enthusiastic and successful one.

An Adopted Daughter's Successful Lawsuit. Boston, Oct. 27 .- A peculiar lawsuit, the first of its kind ever carried into a Massachusetts court, was ended to-day by the filing of an agreement in the Su-preme Court for judgment for Miss Lizzie C. Baker against the estate of the late Mrs. Mary G. Perkins for \$31,500. In 1880, Mrs. Perkins, aged thirty, who had inherited \$100,000 from her husband, an Italian nobleman, became acquainted here with Miss Baker, who was fitting herself to be a school teacher. Becoming attached to the girl, Mrs. Perkins offered to leave Miss Baker her entire estate if the latter would live with her as an adopted daughter. The offer was accepted. Mrs. Perkins died here in 1885, leaving in her will but \$1,000 to Miss Baker, and the bulk of her property to charitable institutions. Miss Baker contested the will, bringing an action of con-tract against the executors. A compromise was reached in the case to-day, with the above result. The contract was a verbal one, but Miss Baker produced a letter from Mrs. Perkins showing the terms of the agreement.

What Mr. Depaw Said. SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 27 .- Chauncey M. Depew. who addressed an immense Republican meeting here to-night, was afterward shown the Associated Press report of Postmaster-general Dickinson's speech at Grand Rapids, in which he says: "We have the words of Chauncey M. Depew that Blaine would be Secretary of State in the event of Harrison's election." On have denied that Mr. Brooks used this language?

And why should so much be made of this one item? Mr. B. was brought up in Kentucky, not very far from us, and it is quite notorious that be was a man of intensely Bouthers sympathies him the position. What General Harrison would do he has nother told nor indicated to me, and whether

## Death in the Oven

There is a question that the stunted growth of children and a large class of ultimately fatal diseases, as dyspepsia, scrofula, kidney disease, nervous derangement, etc., are traceable to a lack of legislative interference for suppressing the sale of adulterated Baking Powders and Flavoring Extracts.

We believe that every consumer should be informed of the fact of there having been found one brand of baking powder that is free from ammonia, lime, alum or any disreputable drug taint, and one brand of Flavoring Extracts that is free from poisonous oils, which is pure, delicious and wholesome, and those are Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder and Delicious Flavoring Extracts.





We are making all sizes of Railroad Track, Wagon, Hopper, Dormant, Depot and Miners' Scales on greatly

makes wherever introduced. We have had fourteen years' experience in the business, and will guarantee satisfactory work, or no pay. Send for circulars, references and prices before buying. UNITED STATES SCALE CO., Terre Haute, Ind. (Incorporated capital, \$50,000.)

Second-hand Railroad Track, Wagon and other scales.

Fairbanks, Howe and other makes on hand and for sale cheap

## KNIGHT&JILLSON 75 and 77 South Pennsylvania Street.

NATURAL GAS LINE PIPE, DRIVE PIPE, TUBING, CASING, BOILER TUBES, of the manufacture of the

## We carry in stock all sizes, operate four pipe machines, and out and thread any size, from to fineh to 12 nehes in diameter. FULL LINE DRILLERS' SUPPLIES. Our stock covers the whole range of GAS, STEAM and WATER goods, and our establishment is the acknowledged headquarters.

Tubing, Casing and Pipe, Cordage, Rig Irons, Drilling Tools, Brass Goods, Malleable, Galvanized and Cast-Iron Fittings. Complete line of House-Fittings for Natural Gas.

GEORGE A. RICHARDS,

77 South Illinois Street, Indianapolis, Ind. TELEPHONE 364 THE SWEETEST AND MOST NUTRITIOUS

Mr. Blaine would take the place if tendered him is a form a line and lie down. What grim, cool felquestion of which I have some doubt. I am quite sure, however, that had Mr. Blaine been Secretary of State last week, the West incident would, within twenty-four hours, have been a fatal British accident."

Aims of the Prohibitionists.

Special to the Indianapolis Journes. MONTICELLO, Ill., Oct. 27 .- The Prohibiton or ators are besieging this county. Rev. Jordan, the colored orator from Texas: M. Holt, of Decatur: A. F. Smith, candidate for Congress in this (the Four-teenth) district and Dr. Poole, of New Jersey, are the speakers. They held a temperance mass-meeting at Mansfield to day, which was addressed by the Texas colored orator, and others. They say that the Pro-hibition party will poll enough votes in the States of New York, New Jersey, Indiana and Michigan to give those States to the Democrats, and that on the other hand the Prohibitionists will pollenough votes in the States of West Virginia and Tennessee to throw those States to the Republican column. They also state that in Texas the Prohibitionists and Republicans have united to defeat Roger Q. Mills for Congress.

Prohibitionists Getting Their Eyes Open. special to the Indianapolis Journal.

GREENVILLE, O., Oct 27 .- It has been an open GREENVILLE, O., Oct. 27.—It has been an open secret here in Ohio for some time that the Democrats and Prohibitionists were working together to accomplish the one end, namely, the defeat of the Republican party, but all doubt is now removed. Last Thursday, near the town of Palestine, eight miles from this city, the Prohibitionists and Democrats held an open public meeting together. Dr. Wm. H. Matchett, the most prominent Prohibitionist in this part of Ohio, who was a delegate to their national convention at who was a delegate to their national convention at captain in raising the Democratic pole, and then made a speech. This has epened the eyes of many former Republicans that intended voting for Fisk and Brooks, who will now vote for Harrison and Morton.

Turning a King Into a Crank. Copyright, 1888, by the New York Associated Press. | BERLIN, Oct. 27 .- The number of the Munich Neuste Nachrichten in which an attack was made upon the private life of the King of Wurtemburg has been suppressed. The paper charges him with submitting to the disastrous influence of a member of the American legation at Stuttgart, and says the American, with two fellow-countrymen as acc plices, gave spiritualist seances at which the King was introduced to the ghosts of his ancestors. The foreigners, the paper declares, have drawn ruinous sums from the royal exchequer and are turning the

King into a crank. The Term Is Too Short. Special to the Indianapolis Journal

WABASH, Oct. 27 .- Probably the only instance record of a Democrat declining an office was afforded in this city, to-day, by the refusal of Dennis Collins to qualify and accept the position of mail agent on the Chicago & Atlantic run, between Chicago and Marion, O., lately filled by L. C. Miles, who was removed without cause. Mr. Collins has become convinced that the election of Harrison power amounts to simple the chicago and the convention of Harrison power amounts to simple the chicago and the convention of Harrison power amounts to simple the chicago and the convention of Harrison power amounts to simple the chicago and the that the election of Harrison now amounts to almost a certainty, and he would not be justified in giving up his present business for such a short tenure of office.

Big Sale of Brewery Property. NEW YORK, Oct. 27 .- The H. Clausen & Son Brewing Company have sold to Geo. R. Sherman, John R. Kingsford and Isaac Untermeyer, the repre-sentatives of an English syndicate, all their property in the Eastern boulevard and Forty-seventh street, the price being \$4,500,000.

A BATTERY IN ACTION. Graphic Description of a Thrilling Scene on the Battle-Field.

One who has fought on many a battle-field

writes the following thrilling description of the work of a battery of six guns: Did you ever see a battery take position? It hasn't the thrill of a cavalry charge, nor the grimness of a line of bayonets moving slowly and determinedly on, but there is a peculiar excitement about it that makes old veterans rise in their saddles and cheer.

We have been fighting at the edge of the woods. Every cartridge-box has been emptied once or more, and one-fourth of the brigade has melted away in dead, and wounded, and missing. Not a cheer is heard in the whole brigade. We know that we are being driven foot by foot, and that when we break once more the line will go to pieces and the enemy will pour through

Down the crowded highway gallops a battery, withdrawn from some other position to save ours. The field fence is scattered while you could count thirty, and the guns rush for the hills behind us. Six horses to a piece-three riders to each gun. Over dry ditches where a farmer would not drive a wagon, through clumps of bushes, over logs a foot thick, every horse on the gallop, every rider lashing his team and yelling—the sight behind us making us forget the foe in front. The guns jump two feet high as the neavy wheels strike a rock or log, but not a horse slackens his pace, not a cannoneer loses his seat. Six guns, six caissons, sixty horses, eighty men, race for the brow of the hill as if he who should reach it arst would be knighte A moment ago the battery was a confused mob. We look again and the six guns are in

position, the detached horses burrying away. the ammunition chests open, and along our line runs the command: "Give them one more volley and fall back to support the guns." We have searcely obeyed when boom! boom! opens the battery, and jets of fire jump down and scorch the green trees under which we fought and despaired.

The shattered old brigade has a chance to breathe for the first time in three hours, as we

lows those cannoneers are. Every man is a perfeet machine. Bullets splash dust in their faces, but they do not wince. Bullets sing over and around; they do not dodge. There goes one to the earth, shot through the head as he sponged his gun. That machinery loses just one beat, misses just one cog in the wheels and then works away again as before.

Every gun is using short-fuse shell. The ground shakes and trembles, the rear shuts out all sounds from a line three miles long, and the shells go shricking into the swamp to cut trees short off, to mow great gaps in the bushes, hunt out and shatter and manule men until their corpses can not be recognized as human. You would think a tornado was howling through the forest, followed by billows of fire, and yet men live through it-aye! press forward to capture the battery. We can hear their shouts as they

Now the shells are changed for grape and canister, and guns are fired so fast that all reports blend into one mighty roar. The shrick of a shell is the wickedest sound in war, but nothing

makes the fiesh crawl like the demoniacal singing, purring, whistling grape shot, and the serpent-like hiss of eanister. Men's legs and heads are torn from bodies, and bodies cut in two. A round shot or shell takes two men out of the rank as it crashes

through. Grape and cannister mow a swath and pile the dead on top of each other. Through the smoke we see a swarm of men. ate enough to bathe their bayonets in the flame of the guns. The guns leap from the ground, almost, as they are depressed on the foe, and shricks and screams and shouts blend into one awful and steady cry. Twenty men out of the battery are shot down, and the firing is inter rupted. The foe accept it as a sign of wavering. and come rushing on. They are not gen feet away when the guns give them the last shot. That discharge picks living men off their feet

and throws them into the swamp, a blackened Up, now, as the enemy are among the guns. There is a silence of ten seconds, and then the flash and roar of more than 3,000 muskets and a rush forward with bayonets. For what! Neither on the right nor left nor in front of us is a living feel There are corpses around us which have been struck by three, four, and even six bullets, and no where on this acre of ground is a wounded man. The wheels of the gues cannot move until the blockade of dead bodies is removed. Men climbing over windrows of dead. Every gun and wheel is smeared with blood; every foot of grass has its horrible stain. Historians write of the glory of war. Burial parties saw murder where historians saw glory.

THE best regulator of digestive organs and the, best appetizer known is ANGOSTURA BITTERS. Try it, but beware of imitations. Get the genuine article, manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Sie-

Dr. William A. Hammond is one of the noted experts in this country on nervous diseases.

His Talk to Mothers in the November Ladies' Home Journal and Practical Housekeeper is worth one hundred dollars to any woman. It will cost you but six cents at the

news-stands. Society and Etiquette, by Mrs. John Sherwood, is another valuable paper.

Why is it the Ladies' Home Journal has a larger bona fide subscription list than any other American periodical? Why do nearly one million people buy it and read it? The answer is in the November number. Buy one and

CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY

GRAND HOTEL INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Passenger elevator and all modern conveniences. Leading Hotel of the city, and strictly first class. Rates, \$2.50, \$3 and \$3.50 per day, the latter price including bath. GEO. F. PFINGST Proprietor.